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J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

Vegetable and Agricultural  
SEEDS.

GARDEN, FIELD, FRUIT AND OTHER SEEDS

— THE —

*Largest Collection to be found in the World,*

EMBRACING

Every Standard and Improved Variety,

ALSO,

**TESTED NOVELTIES**, BOTH OF DOMESTIC AND  
FOREIGN ORIGIN, THAT ARE SUITED TO THE  
CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The following Catalogues are Published during the Year,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Catalogue of VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, &c., SEEDS. Ready in January.

Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS, containing Directions for their cultivation, with over 1000 varieties. Ready in January.

Catalogue of TREE and SHRUB SEEDS, with Directions for their Cultivation. Ready in February.

Catalogue of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS, and other Spring Bulbs. Ready in January.

Catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, with Directions for their Management. Ready in September.

Catalogue and Almanac, with Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables in the SOUTHERN STATES. Ready in October.

TRADE LISTS of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January, May, August and October.

## DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

## CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

Success, in cultivating all vegetables, is certain, just in proportion as sufficient space is given to grow in, proper tillage bestowed, and the necessary supply of light and air afforded. These conditions met, the crop will be heavy and the quality superior.

In the Directions found in the Catalogue we name the *least* space required by the different varieties. This has been done in view of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of ground. Where the garden will allow it, more liberal space should be given.

Having set apart sufficient space, give the ground a thorough preparation. Deep Culture is one great secret of success. Plough and sub-soil; or, if the spade is used, dig down at least sixteen inches.

It is important that the ground be well drained.

ALL crops succeed better when planted and cultivated in drills and rows, rather than broadcast. By so doing, time, expense and trouble will be saved. Weeds must be thoroughly eradicated, and the surface of the ground kept open and loose, if you wish to raise a superior, or even remunerative crop. To accomplish this, the hoe is your best helper, and should be constantly kept at work.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, Potatoes and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived by an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight as compared with the gain in time and the satisfaction thus secured.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon will secure early and abundant crops.

We append directions for making a hot-bed,

TO PREPARE A HOT-BED, a quantity of stable-manure should be well shaken up in a heap about the beginning or middle of February; after remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over, and again at another interval of three days. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to size or number of frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet high, the situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun. In making up the bed, beat the manure well down with the fork. Place about eight inches of light rich soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, *but raised a few inches to let the steam escape* for a few days, sow the seed of Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, &c., &c. When the seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches, and, as the heat of the bed diminishes, increase the supply of air to prevent the plants being drawn up. In severe weather the frame and lights should be covered at nights with mats or straw. In high wind protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water only will be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather, the water should be made milk warm before it is used—this is important.

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### WARRANTIES.

The popularity of our seeds for so many years, is a proof of their being the very best to be obtained; at the same time we wish it to be particularly understood that we do NOT warrant any of them. Irreproachable seeds sometimes fail to germinate through many causes; one of the most common is, heavy rains after sowing, and the consequent baking of the ground afterwards. The germination of seeds underground, is caused and maintained by the formation of gases in the seed, which, in truth, consume the seed, and nourish the sprouts until these are above ground, when the sun and air supply the necessary nutriment—a process which fails in case by too deep sowing, or the ground forming a hard crust on the top, the seed is consumed before its sprouts have reached the surface of the ground. Then, again, an untimely frost, or a very cold current of air passing over the shoots immediately on their appearance above ground, may destroy the whole process of vegetation. Then, again, vermin, cut worms, and others scarcely visible, may destroy a crop unknown to the planter. And finally, there are sometimes causes at work which escape the closest observation, connected with conditions of temperature, but little understood.



## NOTICE!

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ORDERS forwarded at an early date are sure of prompt and careful attention, while, if postponed till later in the season, many of our friends may be subjected to unavoidable delays and disappointments, on account of the accumulation of our business.

Write orders upon the blank leaf of the letter sheet, or upon a separate piece of paper, stating the *name* of the kind of seeds wanted (and *not* the Catalogue number), also, giving distinctly your own name, address, and shipping directions. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount is not large. Address

***J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John Street, New York.***

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower-pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions, given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are very full and explicit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate, and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern or Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

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## SEEDS BY MAIL.

*Postage charges are not included in our quotations. 8 CENTS PER POUND should be added for pre-payment of such charges, at which rate we undertake to forward Seeds to any part of the United States, either by Mail or Express. This, however, applies only to packages destined to remote parts. A parcel or box of over five pounds in weight, Expressed to places near by, will be conveyed more economically by paying the regular charges on delivery of the goods. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination in that way—perhaps not one package in five thousand.*

FOR NOVELTIES SEE PAGE 25.

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S  
ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF  
KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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☞ See end of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

☞ Please order by **NAME** and **NOT** by the numbers, to facilitate the early execution of orders.

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**ARTICHOKE**—**ARTICHAUT**—*Alcachofa*—*Artichocfe*.

French Green Globe, 3 oz., 40 cents; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Large Paris, *very hardy*, 3 oz., 75 cents.

Jerusalem, roots, \$5 3 bus.; 25 cents 3 quart.

**CULTURE.**—Deep, rich, light loam, not liable to retain water in Winter. Give plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant the seed the beginning of May, if dry weather, water frequently. The seedlings should be planted in rows three and a half feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. They come to maturity the second year. When cold weather approaches they should be covered with coarse litter, and every Spring receive a good dressing of well-rotted manure, well worked in with a fork. The offsets may be taken off, and the strongest used for new beds. A bed will last five or six years.

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**ASPARAGUS**—**ASPERGE**—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

Conover's Colossal, 10 cents 3 oz.; \$1.00 3 lb.

The best of all the varieties; in fact, we have discarded all the older sorts.

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**ASPARAGUS ROOTS.**

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, 3 1,000, \$8.00. 3 100, \$1.00.

**CULTURE.**—The seeds may be sown in the Fall, or as early as the season will permit in the Spring, in drills one foot apart. Keep free from weeds, and in the Spring of the second year, transplant into permanent beds which can be made as follows: The ground should not be too wet, nor too strong, and should have a large supply of well-rotted manure, several inches thick, laid on, and then regularly trenched eighteen inches deep, mixing well the manure. The beds should be six feet wide with walks two feet wide. Four rows of plants should be put in each bed, and the plants twelve inches distant in the rows. The crown of each plant should be about six inches below the level of the bed. Every Fall cut the stalks down; afterwards give a good dressing of manure, which turn under in the Spring without disturbing the roots. A slight dressing of salt in the early spring is very beneficial.



**ENGLISH DWARF BEANS**—FEVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—Große Bohnen

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
1 Early Mazagan	\$6 00	30	3 Sword Long Pod	\$6 00	30
2 Broad Windsor	8 00	40	4 Green Nonpareil	6 00	30

KIND.—No. 1 is the earliest, and Nos. 2 and 3 are the best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Broad Beans should be planted as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

**DWARF, or SNAP BEANS**—HARICOT—*Frijoles*—Rup-Bohnen.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
1 Early Snap Shorts	\$5 00	30	10 Early Rachel	\$6 00	30
2 Early Turtle Soup	5 00	30	11 Early Yellow 6 weeks	6 00	30
3 Early Valentine	6 00	30	12 Long do	6 00	30
4 Early Mohawk	7 00	40	13 Early Rob Roy	6 00	30
5 Early China	5 00	30	14 Black Wax (yel. pod)	8 00	40
6 Early Dun Colored	6 00	30	15 White Wax do	8 00	40
7 Early Half Moon	5 00	30	16 Refugee, or 1000 to 1	6 00	30
8 E'ly Marrowfat, white	4 50	25	17 Large White Kidney	4 50	25
9 Early White Cluster	4 00	25			

KINDS.—Nos. 3 and 14 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 3, 14 and 15 for family use; No. 16 also for late, and the best for pickling; Nos. 14 and 15 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow transparent pods.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and plant every two weeks for a succession.

**POLE, or RUNNING BEANS**—HARICOT-RAMES—*Frijole de bejuco*—Stangen-Bohnen.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
1 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, per bus.	\$7 40	40	9 New Red Lima		60
2 Dutch Case Knife	\$7 40	40	10 White Dutch Running		40
3 Red Cranberry,	\$7 40	40	11 French Soisson		50
4 White Cranberry,	\$8 40	40	12 French White Flageolet		40
5 Scarlet Running,	\$8 40	40	13 Black Wax (yel. pods)		50
6 Large White Lima	\$12 50	50	14 Giant Red Wax		60
7 Small White Lima	\$12 50	50	15 Painted Lady Runners		60
8 Speckled Lima,	\$16 60	60	16 New Blue Podded		75
			17 French Asparagus (fine)		50

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 13 and 17 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 10 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—If warm, dry weather, plant about the middle of May, for an early crop, and about the first of June plant Limas and the other sorts for the principal crop. Plant in hills, about four feet apart, two inches deep. Manure freely.



**BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—Runkelrüben.**

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1 NEW DARK EGYPTIAN.....	\$2	50 25	10 Long Yellow Man-		
2 Hatch's Extra Early 1 00 15			gel Wurzel.....	50	10
3 Early Bassano (true) 75 10			11 Long Red Man. Wur	40	10
4 Dewing's Extra Early 75 10			12 Norbiton Giant "	75	10
5 Early Blood Turnip 75 10			13 Yellow Globe "	50	10
6 Dark Red, Pear-			14 Red "	50	10
Shaped.....	1 00	15	15 White Sugar.....	40	10
7 Early Yellow Turnip 1 00 10			16 Vilmorin's Imperial		
8 Long Smooth Blood 75 10			Sugar.....	1 00	15
9 Swiss Chard (for Greens) 1 00 15			17 Lanes Imp. Sugar	1 00	15

**KINDS.**—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 3; No. 5 for general and Winter use; No. 8 also for late and Winter crop; Nos. from 10 to 17 for cattle feeding.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in April for early, and for a succession till last of June; about the middle of May for general crop. The soil should be a deep, rich loam. For the long kinds, trench eighteen inches deep. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to eight inches in the rows. Stir the soil often, and the plants will make larger roots. As soon as occurs, take up roots and store away in dry sand.

**BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrajā*—Borretch.**

℥ ounce, 20 cents; ℥ lb., \$1.50.

**KINDS.**—The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salads or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

**BROCOLI—BROCOLI—*Brocoli*—Spargelfohl.**

1 White Sprouting.....	℥ oz. 40	5 Early Pur. Cape (fine) ℥ oz. 50	
2 Early White.....	" 40	6 White Cape or Cauliflower "	75
3 Early Purple.....	" 40	7 Sulphur-Colored ....	" 40
4 Early Walcheren....	" 75	8 Chappel's Cream.....	" 40

**KINDS.**—The above are the sorts best adapted to the climate, and the only ones that succeed generally. We recommend No. 5 as the most certain.

**CULTURE.**—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage; rich soil.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOU DE BRUXELLES—*Berza de Brusels*—Rosenfohl.**

20 cents ℥ oz.; ℥ lb., \$2.00.

Improved Dwarf, ℥ oz., 40 cents.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in May, in the same manner as Brocoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make the most delicious dish of vegetables on the table.

**BURNET**—PIMPERNELL DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—Pimpernell.Garden, 20 cents  $\mathfrak{p}$  ounce; \$2.00  $\mathfrak{p}$  lb.

**CULTURE**—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

**CABBAGE**—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.

	$\mathfrak{p}$ lb.	$\mathfrak{p}$ oz.		$\mathfrak{p}$ lb.	$\mathfrak{p}$ oz.
1 Wheeler's Coconut		50	18 Early Sugar Loaf...	\$2 00	20
2 King of Dwarf.....	\$3 00	30	19 E'ly Ox-Heart (true)	3 00	30
3 Little Pixie (fine flavor)	3 00	30	20 Large Early York...	1 50	20
4 Earliest Dwarf.....	3 00	30	21 Early Flat Dutch...	5 00	50
5 Early Spotsboro'...	3 00	30	22 Large Late Bergen...	3 00	30
6 Early Wyman.....	5 00	50	23 Lar'e Late Drumhead	3 00	30
7 Early York.....	1 50	20	24 L'ge Fine Flat Dutch	3 00	30
8 Early Salisbury Dwr'f	3 00	30	25 Fotler's Brunswick...	8 00	75
9 Early Dutch.....	1 50	20	26 Solid Head Brunsw'k	3 00	30
10 Early Jersey Wake'fd	6 00	60	27 Marbleh'd Mammoth	8 00	75
11 Early Winningstadt.	3 00	30	28 Large Schweinfurt.	5 00	50
12 Heal's Early Imperial	3 00	30	29 Large Late Green		
13 Early Battersea.....	2 00	20	Glazed.....	3 00	30
14 Early Drumhead...	2 00	20	30 Late Drumh'd Savoy	4 00	40
15 Early Dwarf Savoy...	3 00	30	31 Late Globe Savoy...	2 00	20
16 Small E'ly Ulm Sav'y	3 00	30	32 Red (for pickling).	3 00	30
17 Early London Market	2 00	20			

**KINDS.**—Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 16 are the earliest; Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 19 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend Nos. 10 and 11. Nos. 22, 23 and 24 are the well known Winter varieties. No. 28 will be found a very early variety of the large heading-sort. No. 24 is the best for main crop. No. 30 is the best for family use.

**CULTURE.**—Sow the early sorts in Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during the Winter, transplanting early in Spring; or in hot-beds during February and March, and transplant middle of April; or sow the seed in open ground as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Sow for later crop in April and May. They should be sown in shallow drills, four to six inches apart. When the plants are six inches high transplant into *richly-manured* ground, the early kinds two feet apart; the later kinds, for Winter use, three feet apart. The ground must be deeply loosened and worked thoroughly to grow large and good heads. Hoe often, to kill weeds; and draw some earth up to the stems. If troubled by the Cabbage flea (*Haltica*), sprinkle the plants with soot, wood-ashes, lime, or Scotch snuff; either of the above will drive them away.

**CARDOON**—CARDON—*Cardo*—Cardon.Large Solid, 50 cents  $\mathfrak{p}$  ounce.

**CULTURE.**—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart; when full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch; the stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

**CARROT**—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—*Möhren*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1 Extra Early Forcing.	\$1 25	15	5 Long Orange	\$1 00	10
2 Early Horn	1 00	15	6 Altringham	1 00	10
3 Half Long Red, poin'd	1 00	15	7 Long Blood or Purple	1 50	15
4 Half Long Red, stump			8 Long White	75	10
rooted	1 00	15	9 Long Yellow	1 00	15

**KINDS.**—For the earliest and for the latest crops, No. 2 is best ; Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the best for main crop ; No. 5 is particularly recommended ; No. 1 is the best for forcing.

**CULTURE.**—Sow No. 2 as early as the ground can be worked ; or for late crop, until latter part of July ; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row ; main crop six to seven inches ; the rows ten inches apart for early crop ; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

**CAULIFLOWER**—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—*Blumenkohl*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1 Extra Early Dwarf			7 Walcheren	\$5 00	\$0 60
Erfurt	pkt \$0 25		8 White French	6 00	60
2 Early Dwarf Erfurt	\$30 00	\$3 00	9 Summer Giant	30 00	3 00
3 Thorburn's Wonderful	30 00	3 00	10 Late London	5 00	50
4 Early Paris	10 00	1 00	11 Lenormands	12 00	1 00
5 Thorburn's Nonpareil	9 00	1 00	12 Autumn Giant	30 00	3 00
6 Early London	5 00	50	13 Italian Giant	20 00	2 00

**KINDS.**—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 will be found the finest varieties for early, and No. 1 also for forcing, and No. 5 for late ; No. 5 is particularly recommended for general crop. Nos. 3, 12 and 13 recommended as first-class.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in light, rich soil, about the 20th of August to the middle of September, to transplant into cold frames and protect through the Winter, and transplant early in Spring, to head in June ; or sow in hot-bed in February ; transplant the latter part of March into another frame, and plant out early in May to head at the same time. Plant three feet by two. For Autumn, or main crop, sow in open situation in May, and transplant in July. Soil must be rich and deep, and, if dry weather, water liberally. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to keep the sun and rain from injuring them.

**CELERY**—CELERI—*Apio*—*Cellerie*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1 Incomparable Dwarf			4 Sandringham Dwarf		
White	\$4 00	40	White	\$3 00	30
2 Boston Dwarf White	5 00	50	5 Giant White Solid	4 00	40
3 Incomparable Dwarf			6 Dwarf Self Blanching	2 00	20
Crimson	4 00	40	7 Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted	3 00	30

**KINDS.**—Nos. 3 and 5 are considered the best sorts. We recommend Nos. 1 and 3 for early, and No. 5 for main crop. No. 1 is the popular New York market variety.

**CULTURE.**—Sow early in Spring, in a seed-bed half an inch deep, at any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed, if wished early, thin



out the plants, when up, to an inch apart or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When strong plants dig trenches five feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put four inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in rows. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth. For the Dwarf variety trench but half the depth. The Turnip-Rooted variety does not require trenches at all; ordinary garden culture is all that is necessary.

### **CHERVIL**—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—Benjenlauch

Curled, 20 cents  $\text{P}$  oz.; \$2.00  $\text{P}$  lb.

Tuberous, 20 cents  $\text{P}$  oz.; \$2.00  $\text{P}$  lb.

**CULTURE.**—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

### **COLLARDS**—*CHOU*—*Cabu*—Blattertohl.

Georgia Grown, 30 cents  $\text{P}$  oz.; \$3.00  $\text{P}$  lb.

**CULTURE.**—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

### **CORN**—*MAIS*—*Maiz*—*Maïs*.

#### FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

1	Early Minnesota.....	$\text{P}$ ear, 5 cts.;	$\text{P}$ quart, 40 cts.
2	Early Narragansett Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 40
3	Moore's Early Concord Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30
4	Early Dwarf Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30
5	Early Darling's Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30
6	Early Golden Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 40
7	Early Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 30
8	Large Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 30
9	Mammoth Sugar.....	" 10 "	" 30
10	Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 30
11	Trimble's Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 40
12	Black Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30
13	Early Burlington or Adams.....	" 5 "	" 30
14	Early Tuscarora.....	" 8 "	" 30
15	Japanese Striped Maize.....	" 5 "	
16	New Miniature.....	" 10 "	

**KINDS.**—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are best for very earliest; Nos. 1 and 4 grow but three feet high; No. 8 for a second early; Nos. 9, 10 and 11 for late and general crop. No. 15 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety.

**CULTURE.**—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill; hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure.

**CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE.**

1 Large White Flint.....	Ears, $\text{P}$ 100,	\$3 50
2 Early Canada.....	" "	2 50
3 Early Red Glazed.....	" "	3 00
4 Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	" "	3 00
5 Eastern Dent.....	" "	3 00
6 Orange Flint.....	" "	4 00
7 Pop, or Chicken Corn.....	" $\text{P}$ bushel,	2 00
8 New Joint Pop Corn.....	" $\text{P}$ 100,	5 00

KINDS.—Nos. 2 and 3 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 1 and 3 are particularly recommended. Nos. 4 and 6 are fine varieties.

**CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MACHE—*Macha, ó Valerianilla—*  
Stechjulat.**

Large Seeded.....	15 cents $\text{P}$ oz.;	\$1.00 $\text{P}$ lb.
Small Seeded.....	15 " "	1.00 $\text{P}$ lb.
New Striped-Leaved.....	$\text{P}$ oz.,	40 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

**CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro ó Mastuerzo—*Reiße.**

$\text{P}$ lb. $\text{P}$ oz.	
1 Curled, or Pep. Grass \$0.50 10	4 True Water Cress, $\text{P}$ oz., 50
2 Broad-Leaved..... 60 10	5 Erfurt Sweet Water
3 Broad-Leaved Winter, $\text{P}$ oz., 30	Cress, " 1.00

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 1 should be cut often and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast-table and for garnishing. Sow No. 3, which is quite hardy, early in Spring, at midsummer, and also in the Autumn, in rich ground, in drills one foot apart, and thin to about four inches in the drill—this will furnish a supply from September until the following May—in hot weather it becomes too strong to be agreeable; an excellent substitute for Water Cress. Sow No. 4 on a stream of running water, or in any moist location, in which it will grow without care, except keeping, at first, weeds from interfering with it, also in frames for Winter Salads.

**CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino—*Gurkenförner.**

$\text{P}$ lb. $\text{P}$ oz.		$\text{P}$ lb. $\text{P}$ oz.
1 Early Russian..... \$1 50 20	6 Long Green Turkey..	2 50 25
2 Early Short Green.. 1 00 15	7 Long White Turkey..	4 00 40
3 Impr'd White Spined, 1 00 15	8 Extra Long Grecian..	60
4 Early Green Cluster. 1 00 15	9 Small Gherkin (Burr) .	4 00 40
5 Long Green..... 1 25 20		

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 1 and 3 for pickling, and 4, also for general use; very productive, and best for Market Gardeners or Pickle Planters.

**CULTURE.**—In February and March, plant seed in hot-bed ; or, in April, in cold frame, well covered. Plant out in rich, newly-dug ground, in hills or ridges, when night frosts are gone, and cover up with Hand or Bell Glasses. In frames, protect well at night ; give air in day ; avoid winds ; shade from mid-day sun. Keep up heat when grown early in the year by hot dung lining as temperature of bed subsides. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows ; or plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart. Use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth ; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and press it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to four in a hill.

### CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

	Ⓢ pkt.		Ⓢ pkt.
Duke of Edinburgh.....	\$0 75	Lord Kenyon's Favorite.....	\$0 25
General Grant.....	25	Prize Fighter.....	25
Giant of Arnstadt.....	25	Walker's Rambler.....	25
Long Gun.....	50	Telegraph.....	25
Blue Gown.....	50	Lynch's Star of the West.....	25
Marquis of Lorne.....	75	Lancashire Witch.....	25
British Volunteer.....	50	Cuthill's Black Spine.....	25
Invincible.....	50	Improved Sion House.....	25

### DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

French Seed, 40 cents Ⓢ ounce ; \$4.00 Ⓢ pound.

**CULTURE.**—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and ten inches apart ; in July or August, thin out the plants to three inches apart. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and, in April of the ensuing Spring, the plants will be fit for the table.

### EGG PLANT—MELONGENE—*Berengena*—Cierflanze.

	Ⓢ lb.	Ⓢ oz.		Ⓢ oz.
1 Long Purple.....	\$4 00	40 4	Scarlet Chinese (Beautiful).....	\$0 75
2 New York Purple.....	7 00	60 5	Striped.....	75
3 Black Pekin (fine).....	12 00	1 00 6	White.....	75

**KINDS.**—No. 1 is the earliest ; No. 2 is the largest, most productive, and best for main crop ; No. 4 is most beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety ; No. 3 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental leaves.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hot-beds, very early in Spring ; transplant when two inches high into a second bed ; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm, and cover up with Hand Glass. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for few days, if the sun is hot when put out. *When the plants have grown to about a foot in height, cut them down six inches, promoting thereby more abundant fruiting.* Keep them tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for Cabbage.



**ENDIVE**—CHICOREE—*Escarola* & *Endivia*—*Endivien*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1 Green Curled	-----	\$2 00	20	3 Wild, or Chicory	--- \$0 75 10
2 White Curled	-----	3 00	20	4 Broad-leaved Escarolle	2 50 25

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for Salad—particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring; Nos. 1 to 3, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of Winter the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame or cellar for use; but they must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

**GARLICK**—*Ail*—*Ajo*—*Knoblauch*.

Sets, 50 cents ℥ lb.

CULTURE.—Light, rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

**Ice Plant.**

Clean Seed, ℥ Packet, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills—a desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

**KALE**—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col*—*Blätterfohl*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1 Green Curled Scotch	\$1 25 15	4 Cottagers	-----	\$2 00 20	
2 Brown German Curled	1 50 15	5 Garnishing	-----	4 00 40	
3 Siberian (German Greens)	1 00 15	6 Sea Kale	-----	3 00 30	

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 are Borecole. No. 6 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 3 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 4 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 3 sow in September for early Spring Greens. No. 6 sow early in Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out in hills three feet apart, and three plants in each hill, about the end of July. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Autumn it will begin to produce a crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

**KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage**—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo*.

1 Early White Vienna	-----	℥ lb.	\$3 00	℥ oz.	30
2 Early Purple Vienna	-----	"	4 00	"	40
3 Large White or Green	-----	"	2 00	"	20

**KINDS.**—Sow No. 1 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

**CULTURE.**—May be sown from April to July, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plants you must be careful not to cover up the globular part. Set out in drills one foot apart, and ten inches in the drill.

### LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

1 Best Large Flag.....	Ⓕ oz. 40 cents.	Ⓕ lb. \$4 00
2 Large Rouen.....	“ 30 “	“ 3 00
3 New Large Carentan.....	“ 50 “	“ 5 00

**CULTURE.**—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart. When they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young centre leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before Winter weather.

### LETTUCE—*Laitue*—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	Ⓕ lb.	Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ lb.	Ⓕ oz.
1 White Forcing Head.....	\$3 00	30	11 Ice Drumhead.....	\$1 50	15
2 Early Curled Silesia.....	1 50	15	12 All the Year Round..	7 00	60
3 “ Simpson.....	2 50	25	13 Large Yellow Butter..	2 50	25
4 Large Perpignan.....	4 00	40	14 Brown Dutch.....	2 50	25
5 Early Tennisball or Boston.....	2 50	25	15 White Cos.....	2 50	25
6 The Hanson Lettuce.....	6 00	60	16 Green Cos.....	2 50	25
7 Victoria Cabbage.....	2 50	25	17 Grey Cos.....	3 00	30
8 Speckled German.....	4 00	40	18 Blood Cos.....	4 00	40
9 White Cabbage.....	2 50	25	19 Hardy Green Winter	3 00	30
10 Wheeler's Tom Thumb.....	4 00	40	20 Brown Winter Cab- bage.....	3 00	30

**KINDS.**—No. 1 is the best for forcing or earliest Spring Crop; No. 3 for a succession kind; Nos. 5, 9 and 13 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops; No. 14 for Fall, and Nos. 19 and 20 for Winter. Nos. 15 and 16 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

**CULTURE.**—Sow Nos. 1, 3 and 5 in frames, in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow in a month's time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 19 and 20, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted in a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every week.

**MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.**

1 Craniolaria ₤ lb. \$4; ₤ oz. 40 | 2 Proboscidea ₤ lb. \$4; ₤ oz. 40  
KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles.

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain, leaving only one plant in each hill; or the seed may be sown in hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

**MUSK MELON—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—Santalupen.**

	₤ lb.	₤ oz.		₤ lb.	₤ oz.
1 Fine White Japan	\$1 50	20	9 Sill's Hybrid	1 50	20
2 Fine Nutmeg	1 00	15	10 Yellow Cantelope	1 00	15
3 New Valparaiso	1 50	20	11 Pomegranate for		
4 Orange Christina	1 25	15	Perfume	5 00	50
5 Pine Apple	1 50	15	12 Mango Melon, for		
6 Green Citron	1 00	15	Mangoes	2 00	20
7 Jenny Lind	1 25	15	13 New Japan Citron		
8 Long Green Persian	1 50	15	(for Preserves)		50

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

Royal Horticultural		Scarlet Gem	₤ pkt. 25
Prize	₤ pkt. 75	Baley's Eclipse	" 25
Duke of Edinburgh	" 1 00	Camberwell Beauty	" 25
New Tom Thumb	" 50	Trentham Hybrid	" 25

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 7 are the earliest varieties. No. 1 is almost entirely skinless; small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 9.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill, two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure or burnt sods. Dust a little soot or wood-ashes on the growing plants, when up. Pinch off, to make them branch when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

**WATER MELON—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Waffermelonen.**

	₤ lb.	₤ oz.		₤ lb.	₤ oz.
1 Sculptured Seeded			7 Strawberry	2 00	20
Japan	\$4 00	40	8 Apple Seeded	3 00	30
2 Early Mountain Sprout	1 00	15	9 Orange	1 50	20
3 Striped Gipsy	1 00	15	10 Apple Pie (Citron		
4 Black Spanish	1 00	15	Variety)	1 50	15
5 Ice Cream	75	10	11 Citron for Preserves	1 00	10
6 Goodwin's Imperial	2 00	20			

KINDS.—No. 1 is a new and interesting variety, and Nos. 3 and 5 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

CULTURE.—Same as Musk-Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

**MUSHROOM SPAWN—CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.**

English Spawn, 12 cents ₤ lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

French Spawn, ₤ 3 lb. box, \$1.25.



**CULTURE.**—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure, without the long straw; turn it over daily for six or eight days to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot and a half deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot and a half high; put a layer of light earth on this one inch thick, then another layer of dung, principally horse droppings, in eight or ten days, or as soon as the heat has declined to about 70°, or just to feel a little warm to the finger; insert lumps of Spawn the size of hen's eggs, ten inches apart, and just even with the surface of the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it all gently down, and immediately inclose the bed all around, and over the top, with a wall of warm dung previously well prepared by turning over to temper and sweeten it, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

### **MUSTARD**—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

White London, 35 cents  $\text{\text{p}}$  quart. | Black, 30 cents  $\text{\text{p}}$  quart.

**CULTURE.**—Sow thickly during April and early in May, in shallow drills, press the earth well down, and for Fall-Salad, in September; or in frames or boxes, in any out-house, during Winter. Sow very thickly.

### **NASTURTIUM**—CAPUCINE—*Marannuela*—Nasturtium.

Tall, 15 cts.,  $\text{\text{p}}$  ounce, \$1.50  $\text{\text{p}}$  lb. | Dwarf, 30 cents  $\text{\text{p}}$  ounce.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in June or July, in drills about an inch deep; the Tall kinds near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail on the ground the fruit is apt to be injured.

### **OKRA**—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—Safran.

Improved Dwarf,  $\text{\text{p}}$  lb., 75 cents;  $\text{\text{p}}$  ounce, 10 cents.

Long Green,  $\text{\text{p}}$  lb., 75 cents;  $\text{\text{p}}$  ounce, 10 cents.

**CULTURE.**—Plant late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. They should be well manured.

### **ONION**—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—Zwiebeln.

	$\text{\text{p}}$ lb.	$\text{\text{p}}$ oz.		$\text{\text{p}}$ lb.	$\text{\text{p}}$ oz.
1 Queen (New Early White)	\$7 00	50	10 Giant Rocco	\$6 00	50
2 White Tripoli (very large)	6 00	50	11 Globe Madeira	4 00	40
3 White Globe (extra fine)	4 00	40	12 Flat Madeira	3 00	30
4 White Portugal	4 00	40	13 Welsh (for salad)	3 00	30
5 Early Red	4 00	40	14 Red Top Onions	$\text{\text{p}}$ bus.	$\text{\text{p}}$ qt.
6 Large Red	4 00	40	15 Potato Onions	5 00	25
7 Yellow Dutch	4 00	40	16 Yellow Onion Sets	8 00	30
8 Yellow Globe (fine)	4 00	40	17 White Onion Sets	10 00	40
9 Yellow Danvers	4 00	40	18 Shallots	6 00	30

SHALLOT SEED, 50 cents  $\text{\text{p}}$  ounce.

**KINDE.**—No. 1 is the earliest, and one of the best introduced for years; Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 9 are the best for main crop; No. 4 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. No. 13 for early Spring Salad.

**CULTURE.**—Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow Nos. 1 to 9, moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, as soon as the ground is open in the Spring; thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 13 should be sown last of August or early in September, and will produce new leaves for salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered. No. 15 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

### ORACH, or French Spinach.

Red .....	℥ lb., \$1 50	℥ oz., 15
White .....	" 1 50	" 15

**CULTURE.**—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

### PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—*Peterjilie*.

1 Extra Curled .....	℥ lb. \$1 00	℥ oz. 10
2 Moss Curled .....	" 1 00	" 10
3 Plain .....	" 75	" 10
4 Hamburg or Rooted .....	" 1 50	" 15

**KINDS.**—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best. No. 4 the root only is used.

**CULTURE.**—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, the drills an inch deep and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in Winter, transplant some, and set them in a light cellar. No. 4 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

### PARSNIP—PANAIS—*Chirivia*—*Pastinafe*.

1 SUTTON'S STUDENT .....	℥ lb. 75	℥ oz. 10
2 Abbott's Improved .....	" 75	" 10
3 Guernsey, or Cup .....	" 75	" 10
4 Early Round .....	" 75	" 10
5 Long White .....	" 75	" 10

**KINDS.**—Nos. 1 and 3 are the best kinds. No. 4 is early, but small size.

**CULTURE.**—Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich.

### PEAS—POIS—*Chicaros* & *Guisantes*—*Erbsen*.

EXTRA EARLY.		Height.	℥ bus.	℥ qt.
		feet.		
*1 Alpha, ( <i>Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all</i> )	3	"	\$10 00	\$0 50
2 Emerald Gem .....	3	"		1 25
3 Carter's "First Crop" .....	2½	"	8 00	40
4 Daniel O'Rourke* ( <i>improved—fine</i> ) .....	2½	"	6 50	40
5 Kentish Invicta .....	2½	"		75
6 Caractacus .....	2½	"	9 00	40
EARLY.				
*7 McLean's Advancer, ( <i>fine</i> ) .....	2½	"	7 00	40
8 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod .....	4	"	8 00	40
*9 McLean's Best of all Peas .....	4	"		60
10 Rising Sun .....	3	"	10 00	50
*11 Laxton's Supreme ( <i>very fine</i> ) .....	3½	"	10 00	50

Peas, ( <i>Continued</i> )	GENERAL CROP.	Height.	per bus.	per qt.
*12 <i>Champion of England</i> .....		5 feet.	\$6 00	\$0 30
13 <i>Blue Imperial</i> (fine) .....		2½ "	5 00	30
14 <i>Blue Scimitar</i> .....		3 "		40
15 <i>Dwarf Sugar</i> (edible pods) .....		2 "	12 00	50
16 <i>Tall Sugar</i> (edible pods) .....		5 "	14 00	75
*17 <i>New Wrinkled Sugar</i> (edible pods, fine) .....		2½ "	12 00	60
*18 <i>Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow</i> (fine) .....		2½ "	7 00	40
*19 <i>Napoleon</i> (fine) .....		3 "	7 00	40
*20 <i>Eugenie</i> (fine) .....		3 "	7 00	40

## LATE CROP.

*21 <i>Veitch's Perfection</i> .....	3 "	10 00	50
22 <i>White Marrowfat</i> .....	5 "	4 00	20
23 <i>Black Eyed Marrowfat</i> .....	3 "	3 00	20
24 <i>Tall Matchless</i> (fine) .....	5 "		50
*25 <i>British Queen</i> .....	6 "	9 00	50
*26 <i>Epp's Lord Raglan</i> (fine) .....	3 "	8 00	50

## DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

*27 <i>Carter's Premium Gem</i> ( <i>extra early</i> ) .....	1½ feet.		1 50
28 <i>McLean's Blue Peter</i> ( <i>extra early</i> ) .....	8 inches.		1 25
*29 <i>McLean's Little Gem</i> (fine) <i>extra early</i> .....	1 foot.	9 00	50
30 <i>Tom Thumb</i> , <i>extra early</i> .....	9 inches.	8 00	50
31 <i>Bishop's Dwarf</i> , <i>early</i> .....	1 foot.	6 00	30
32 <i>Bishop's Long Pod</i> , <i>early</i> .....	1½ "	6 00	30
33 <i>Blue Eclipse</i> ( <i>late</i> ) .....	1½ "		50

Those marked \* are *Wrinkled Marrows*, and should be planted thicker than the round Peas, as they are more liable to rot—they are the finest flavored of all the Peas.

KINDS.—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 29; for second crop, Nos. 7 and 8; for general crop, Nos. 12, 18, 19 and 20; for late crop, Nos. 21, 25 and 26. For small gardens, Nos. 27, 29 and 30. No. 29 is one of the finest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and six inches deep. In Summer, plant eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

## PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pepper.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1 <i>Red Cherry</i> .....	\$4 00	40	5 <i>Large Squash</i> .....	\$4 00	40
2 <i>Red Chili</i> .....	4 00	40	6 <i>Long Cayenne</i> (Red) .....	4 00	40
3 <i>Sweet Spanish</i> (for Salad) .....	5 00	50	7 <i>Long Cayenne</i> (Yellow) .....	4 00	40
4 <i>Sweet Mountain</i> (for Mangoes) .....	4 00	40	8 <i>Large Bell</i> .....	4 00	40
			9 <i>New Oxheart</i> .....	5 00	50

KINDS.—No. 2 is the very small sort, used for Pepper Sauce; the others are best for main crop.



CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, or in open ground in a seed-bed in middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way, and cover with Hand Glass. Hoe frequently.

### POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Kartoffel*.

*The prices may vary as the season advances.*

	bushel.	barrel.
1 Thorburn's Early Paragon, <i>the best early yet introduced, pure white skin and flesh</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ box of 3 lbs., \$1 50-----	\$15 00	30 00
2 Early Snowflake, <i>pure white flesh</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ box of 3 lbs., \$1 50-----	15 00	30 00
3 Early Vermont, <i>habit of Early Rose, but earlier</i>	3 00	7 00
4 Early Favorite, <i>early and productive, white flesh</i>	2 50	6 00
5 Early Oneida, <i>white flesh with red and white skin</i>	4 00	10 00
6 King of the Early, or Breeze's No. 4-----	2 50	5 00
7 Early Rose, <i>blush skin and white flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 00
8 Early Goodrich, <i>white skin and flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 00
9 Brownell's Beauty, <i>reddish skin and white flesh</i>	4 00	8 00
10 Compton's Surprise, <i>reddish-purple skin and white flesh</i> -----	3 00	7 00
11 Tuttle's Excelsior, <i>Seedling of Early Rose (fine)</i>	2 00	4 50
12 Climax, <i>white skin and flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 50
13 Prolific, or Breeze's No. 2, <i>white flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 00
14 Willard, <i>red skin and white flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 00
15 Peerless, or Breeze's No. 6, <i>white skin and flesh</i> ..	2 00	4 00
16 Excelsior, <i>white skin and white flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 50
17 The Farmer's Blush, <i>healthy sort, resembling the Peach Blow</i> -----	2 00	4 50
18 Idaho, <i>pure white skin and flesh, very productive</i>	2 00	4 50
19 Calico, <i>mottled skin and white flesh</i> -----	2 00	4 50
20 Thorburn's Late Rose, <i>of all Winter sorts the best</i>	2 00	4 00

KINDS.—Nos. from 1 to 8 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 10, 11 and 12 are recommended for general crop; No. 20 for late crop.

CULTURE.—To grow healthy Potatoes and free from rot, it is necessary to plant them very early in the season, in good rich soil, that has been liberally manured the previous year. When the plants make their appearance above ground, apply to each hill a double-handful each of wood-ashes and plaster, mixed; if kept free from weeds, a large crop will be the result. To have Potatoes VERY EARLY, the seed must be *sprouted, i. e.*, it must have made an advancement in growth of at least an inch. This sprout should be strong and well developed, its thickness about that of the stem of a common tobacco pipe, and its top crowned with green buds just bursting into leaf; at the bottom of the sprout are emitted, or in the course of emission, small, thread-like roots, which, as soon as planted, take possession of the soil. Here is the great secret of obtaining *early* Potatoes.

To acquire this stage of advancement, many expedients are resorted to. It is the natural habit to sprout early; indeed oftentimes there is a difficulty

# THORBURN'S CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

in retarding this movement, for if the sprout is too long it runs great risk of being knocked off in course of setting. The mode generally adopted is, in January and February, place them in baskets, not over a peck in each, in a room that is *light and warm*.

## **PUMPKIN**—CITROUILLE—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

	Ⓕ Ⓓ.	Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ Ⓓ.	Ⓕ oz.
1 Large Cheese.....	\$ 60	10 3	Improved Mam'th.....	\$4 00	40
2 Cushaw.....	1 00	10 4	Connecticut Field.....	Ⓕ qt.	25

KINDS.—No. 1 is the best for family use ; No. 3 is very large, some specimens weighing over 200 pounds ; No. 4 for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, amongst the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers ; but avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

## **RADISH**—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos and Rabanitos*—

*Radies und Rettig.*

	Ⓕ Ⓓ.	Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ Ⓓ.	Ⓕ oz.
1 French Breakfast....	1 00	10 12	Wht. Summer Turnip	1 00	10
2 Early Frame.....	75	10 13	Yellow “	1 00	10
3 Early Scarlet Turnip	75	10 14	Purple “	1 00	10
4 “ White “	1 00	10 15	Gray “	1 00	10
5 “ Yellow “	1 00	10 16	Black Spanish.....	1 00	10
6 Scarlet Olive-shaped	75	10 17	White Spanish.....	1 00	10
7 White “	1 00	10 18	Scarlet Chinese		
8 Long Scarlet Short			Winter.....	2 00	20
Top.....	75	10 19	California (large white		
9 Long Salmon.....	75	10	winter).....		40
10 Long Purple.....	1 00	10 20	Raphanus caudatus,		
11 Long White Naples	1 00	10	or edible pod radish....		75

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 are best for early sowing ; Nos. 3, 6 and 8 succession ; Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 15 are best for Summer sowing ; Nos. 16, 17 and 18 for Winter use ; No. 18 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. from 1 to 8 as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks till the 15th of June, from which time sow Nos. 11 to 15, till first of September. Nos. from 16 to 19 should be sown from first of August to the first of September. A light, rich soil suits best.

## **RHUBARB**—RHUBERBE—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

Linnaeus, 25 cts. Ⓕ oz. ; \$2 Ⓕ lb. | Roots, 25 cts. each ; \$2.50 Ⓕ doz.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills an inch deep ; thin out to six inches apart ; in the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well ; then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way ; cover with leaves or litter the first Winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every Fall.

**ROQUETTE.**

30 cents  $\text{p}$  ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches.

**SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Saferwurzel*.**

Long White,  $\text{p}$  lb., \$1.00 ;  $\text{p}$  oz., 20 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

**SAVOY.**

New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine*.....  $\text{p}$  oz. 40 cents.

Feather Stem, *a delicious vegetable*..... “ 40 “

Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy and Brussels Sprouts..... “ 40 “

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

**SCOLIME.**

A new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, and boiled like Salsify..... 40 cents  $\text{p}$  oz., \$4.00  $\text{p}$  lb.

**SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escorconera*—*Scorzionwurzel*.**

20 cents  $\text{p}$  ounce ; \$2.00  $\text{p}$  pound.

CULTURE.—Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify.

**SKIRRET—CHERVIS—*Zufterwurzel*.**

30 cents  $\text{p}$  ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart ; thin out to eight inches in a row ; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth.

**SORREL—OSSELLE—*Acedera*—*Sauerampfer*.**

Garden, 15 cents  $\text{p}$  ounce ; \$1.00  $\text{p}$  lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

**SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.**

	$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.		$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.
1 New Large Viroflay	\$1 50	15	5 Prickly	50	10
2 Flander	50	10	6 Lettuce-Leaved	60	10
3 Round-Leaved	40	10	7 New Zealand (Summer)	1 50	15
4 Yellow Sorrel-Leaved	60	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the best for early Spring sowing ; No. 3 also for Fall and Winter, in this latitude ; No. 5 is the most hardy.

CULTURE.—Rich soil. Sow a half inch deep, and a foot between the rows. Thin out to eight inches. Sow as soon as frost is out of the ground, and hoe frequently to prevent the plants running to seed. For Winter crop sow end of August and in September. Lay straw between the rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.



**SPROUTS.**1 Spring, or Rape,  $\text{p}$  quart, 40 cents.2 Winter, or Siberian Kale,  $\text{p}$  lb., \$1.00;  $\text{p}$  oz., 15 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1 very early in Spring, and No. 2 in September.

**SQUASH.**—GIRAUMON—*Calabaza*—*Rudjenfurbis*.

	$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.		$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.
1 Early Golden Bush	\$1	00 10	8 Hubbard	\$1	50 25
2 Early Green Striped Bush	1	00 10	9 Winter Crook-Neck.	1	00 10
3 Early White Scallop Bush	1	00 10	10 Turban	2	00 20
4 Summer Crook-Neck.	1	00 10	11 Nantucket	3	00 30
5 Yokohama	3	00 30	12 Mammoth Chili	4	00 40
6 New Marblehead	2	00 20	13 English Vegetable		
7 Boston Marrow	1	50 15	Marrow	3	00 30

KINDS.—Nos. from 1 to 4 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. from 5 to 10 are the best for late and Winter use; Nos. 5, 6 and 8 are particularly recommended.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, in the same manner, and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

**TOBACCO SEED.**

	$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.		$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.
Imported Havana	\$8	00 75	Ruffled-Leaved Virginia	\$4	00 40
Connecticut Seed Leaf	4	00 40	James River Virginia	4	00 40
Maryland	4	00 40	Missouri	4	00 40
Florida	4	00 40	Kentucky	4	00 40
Ohio	4	00 40			

**TOMATO**—**TOMATE**—*Tomatos*—*Giebesäpfel*.

	$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.		$\text{p}$ lb.	$\text{p}$ oz.
1 The Trophy, selected	\$7	00 60	12 English Schalk	\$	75
2 Canada Victor		50	13 English Grape Shot		75
3 Early Red Smooth	3	00 30	14 Yellow Plum	4	00 40
4 General Grant	3	00 30	15 Large Yellow	4	00 40
5 Valencia Cluster	3	00 30	16 Red Cherry	4	00 40
6 Lester's Perfected	3	00 30	17 Yellow Cherry	4	00 40
7 Fejee Island	3	00 30	18 Pear Shaped	4	00 40
8 Cook's Favorite (fine)	3	00 30	19 Red Currant (very small)	5	00 50
9 Tilden	3	00 30	20 Tomate de Laye		75
10 Hathaway's Excelsior	5	00 40	21 Strawberry	4	00 40
11 Cedar Hill	3	00 30	32 Blue Plum		75

KINDS.—Nos. 2, 3 and 10 are the earliest; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 best for main crop; Nos. 12, 14, 15, 17 and 19 for pickles and preserves; Nos. 1 and 6 are very solid. No. 18 is the French upright variety; entirely distinct in its habit and growth. No. 19 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled, or sow in open ground in May, and transplant when plants are six inches high, four feet distant from each other. Soil should be made rich and light.

**TURNIP—NAVET—Nabo—Rüben.**

	£	s.	d.	oz.		£	s.	d.	oz.
1 Early Dutch.....	\$0	75	10	12	Long White Tankard	\$0	75	10	
2 German Teltow....	1	00	10	13	Yellow Malta.....	2	00	20	
3 Cow Horn.....		75	10	14	Yellow Stone.....	1	00	10	
4 Red Top Strap-Leaf		75	10	15	Yellow Aberdeen..		75	10	
5 White Norfolk....		75	10	16	Robson's Golden Ball		75	10	
6 White Strap-Leaf Flat		75	10	17	Orange Jelly.....		75	10	
7 White Flat or Globe		75	10	18	Yellow Finland... 2	00	20		
8 White French.....		75	10	19	Improved Ruta Baga		75	10	
9 Green Globe.....		75	10	20	White Ruta Baga..		75	10	
10 Green Barrel.....		75	10	21	Laing's Ruta Baga..		75	10	
11 Jersey Navet (true)	2	00	20	22	Skirving's Ruta Baga		75	10	

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 4 and 6 are the best for Spring sowing; Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 14 and 16 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For Early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 8, 19, 20 and 21 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating them in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to six inches in the drill.

**VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.**

*Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.*

Refugee Beans.....	£	bus.	\$6 00	£	qt.	\$0 30
Blood Turnip Beet.....	£	lb.	75	£	oz.	10
Brussels Sprouts.....	"		2 00	"		20
Red Dutch Cabbage.....	"		3 00	"		30
Early Paris Cauliflower.....	"		10 00	"		1 00
White Spined Cucumber.....	"		1 00	"		15
Gherkin.....	"		4 00	"		40
Martynia.....	"		4 00	"		40
Mango Melon.....	"		2 00	"		20
Scarlet Gem Melon.....				£	pkt.	25
Tall Nasturtium.....	£	lb.	1 50	£	oz.	15
White Portugal Onion.....	"		4 00	"		40
Sweet Mountain Pepper.....	"		4 00	"		40
Chili do.....	"		4 00	"		40
Strawberry Tomato.....	"		4 00	"		40
Red Cherry do.....	"		4 00	"		40
Yellow do. do.....	"		4 00	"		40

**VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.**

Burnet.....	℥	oz.	20	Lettuce.....	℔	lb.	3 00	℥	oz.	30	
Borage.....	℔	lb.	1 50	"	20	Mustard.....		℥	qt.	35	
Celery.....	"		4 00	"	40	Sweet Spanish					
Corn Salad.....	"		1 00	"	15	Pepper.....	"	5 00	℥	oz.	50
Cress.....	"		50	"	10	Roquette.....	"	3 00	"	30	
Dandelion.....	"		4 00	"	40	Sorrel.....	"	1 00	"	15	
Endive.....	"		2 00	"	20						

**POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.**

Dill.....	Anethum graveolens.....	℥ oz. \$0 15
Sweet Fennel.....	“ fœniculum.....	“ 15
Garden Angelica.....	Archangelica officinalis.....	“ 15
Arnica.....	Arnica montana.....	“ 3 00
Wormwood.....	Artemisia absinthium.....	“ 40
Belladonna.....	Atropa Belladonna.....	“ 75
Borage.....	Borago officinalis.....	“ 20
Pot Marigold.....	Calendula officinalis.....	“ 40
Saffron.....	Carthamus tinctorius.....	“ 15
Hemlock.....	Conium maculatum.....	“ 50
Carraway.....	Carum carui.....	“ 15
Coriander.....	Coriandrum sativum.....	“ 15
Purple Foxglove.....	Digitalis purpurea.....	“ 50
Boneset.....	Eupatorium perfoliatum.....	“ 1 00
Liquorice.....	Glycyrrhiza glabra.....	“ 75
Pennyroyal.....	Hedeoma pulegioides.....	“ 75
Henbane.....	Hyoscyamus niger.....	“ 50
Elecampane.....	Inula helenium.....	“ 60
Hyssop.....	Hyssopus officinalis.....	“ 40
Lavender.....	Lavendula vera.....	“ 40
Dandelion.....	Leontodon taraxacum.....	“ 40
Horehound.....	Marrubium vulgare.....	“ 50
Balm.....	Melissa officinalis.....	“ 50
Catnep.....	Nepeta cataria.....	“ 75
Sweet Basil.....	Ocimum basilicum.....	“ 40
Dwarf or Bush'd Basil.....	“ minimum.....	“ 50
Sweet Marjoram.....	Origanum marjorana.....	“ 40
Pot Marjoram.....	“ onites.....	“ 50
Rosemary.....	Rosmarinus officinalis.....	“ 50
Dyer's Madder.....	Rubia tinctoria, ℥ lb., \$1.....	“ 10
Rue.....	Ruta graveolens.....	“ 40
Red Sage.....	Salvia hominum.....	“ 30
Common Sage.....	“ officinalis, ℥ lb. \$2.....	“ 25
Summer Savory.....	Satureja hortensis.....	“ 25
Winter Savory.....	“ montana.....	“ 40
Bene.....	Sesamum orientale ℥ lb. \$1.50.....	“ 20
Tansy.....	Tanacetum vulgare.....	“ 3 00
Thyme.....	Thymus vulgaris.....	“ 40
Broad-Leaved English Thyme.....	“.....	“ 50
Anise.....	Pimpinella Trajium.....	“ 15
Fennugreek.....	Trigonella Fœnumgræcum, ℥ lb., \$1.....	“ 10

**FRUIT SEEDS.**

Pear Seed.....	℥ lb. \$2.50. ℥ oz. \$0 25	Gooseberry Seed.....	℥ oz. \$1 50
Apple Seed.....	℥ bus. \$7. ℥ qt. 40	Mixed Strawberry.....	“ 1 00
Quince Seed.....	℥ lb. \$2.50. ℥ oz. 25	Red Alpine Strawberry.....	“ 1 00
Currant, White Cherry.....	“ 50	Black Mazzard Cherry Pits.....	℥ qt. 25
“ Red Dutch.....	“ 40	Mahaleb Cherry Pits.....	“ 50
“ White Dutch.....	“ 50	Apricot Pits.....	℥ lb. 75
“ Versailles.....	“ 50	Nectarine Pits.....	“ 1 25
“ Red Cherry.....	“ 50	Plum Pits.....	℥ qt. 40
Raspberry Seed.....	“ 75	Peach Pits, ℥ bus. \$2.....	“ 10

**FOR HEDGES.**


Osage Orange.....	Maclura aurantiaca, ℥ bus. \$10	℥ lb. \$0 75
Hawthorn.....	Cratægus oxycantha.....	" 1 25
Honey Locust, or Three-Thorned Acacia.....	Gleditschia triacanthos.....	" 75
Buckthorn.....	Rhamnus catharticus.....	" 1 00
Yellow Locust.....	Robinia pseud-acacia.....	" 75
Privet, Japan.....	Ligustrum Japonicum.....	" 3 00
Sheep Berry.....	Viburnum prunifolium.....	" 1 50
American Arbor Vitis.....	Thuja occidentalis.....	" 5 00
Berberry (clean seed).....	Berberis vulgaris.....	" 2 00




## New and other Vegetables of Merit.

- BEANS, Dreer's Improved Lima.** *Mr. Dreer says: This bean is the product of the green wrinkled variety. For years, selections of the best specimens were made for seed, until it has increased both in early maturity and size. The distinctive features of this sort are, early maturity, prolificness, and fine quality, containing more saccharine matter and producing one-third more shelled beans to the pole than the Large Lima, while the shelling becomes an easy matter, from the fact of the pods being entirely full of beans, forming one against the other, like peas in a pod.*..... $\pounds$  pkt. \$0 25
- “ **Mont d'or.** *This new French Half runner, introduced last season, we can with confidence recommend.*..... $\pounds$  pkt. 0 25
- CAULIFLOWER, extra Early Algiers, a valuable variety for forcing under glass**..... $\pounds$  pkt. 0 25
- CABBAGE, Improved Drumhead, not a new kind, but a superior selection from extra solid heads**..... $\pounds$  lb. \$5,  $\pounds$  oz. 0 50
- CORN, New Golden Sugar, a really first-class yellow sweet corn, large, early, and very sweet.**..... $\pounds$  quart. 0 40
- CUCUMBER, Lucas' Netted, introduced last season; we recommend it as a curiosity only; quite hardy**.... $\pounds$  pkt. 0 25
- LETTUCE, The Hanson.** *This valuable variety originated with Col. Hanson, of Maryland, who states that it has been in his family for over seventy years, the heads of which grow to a remarkable size, and are deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves.*..... $\pounds$  pkt., .10;  $\pounds$  oz. 0 60
- MELON, Japan Citron Musk.** *This new sort from Japan, belongs to the musk melon tribe, and is described as long and slim, quite distinct in foliage, form and color, and making a preserve equal to the imported citron*..... $\pounds$  oz., .50;  $\pounds$  pkt. 0 10
- ONION, The Queen.** *We again call attention to this justly named the “Queen of Onions,” a small pure white variety, remarkably early, and a splendid keeper*..... $\pounds$  lb. \$7.00;  $\pounds$  oz. 0 50
- POTATO, Thorburn's Paragon, an entirely new Seedling, combining more superior qualities in a higher degree than any early Potato ever introduced. It ripens with the Early Rose, and is more hardy and productive. Pure white skin and flesh, retaining its fine cooking qualities late into Winter and Spring.**  
 $\pounds$  3 lb. package, \$1.50;  $\pounds$  bush., \$15.00;  $\pounds$  bbl. .... 30 00
- SPINACH, New Round Thick Leaved, if grown in rich soil, and transplanted a good distance apart, will produce Spinach of enormous size, with thick fleshy leaves**.... $\pounds$  lb. \$1.50;  $\pounds$  oz. 0 15
- TOMATO, Green Gage, a new variety from England, said to be distinct in character, and producing citron-colored fruit in clusters**..... $\pounds$  pkt. 0 75
- “ **Early Dwarf French.** *We tested this sort last season, and can recommend it for being very early, in fact the earliest yet introduced; this is, however, its only merit.*... $\pounds$  pkt. 0 25
- “ **Blue Plum, on the style of the Strawberry Tomato, or “Winter Cherry,” excellent for pickling or preserving,**  
 $\pounds$  oz. .... 0 75

## Tree and Shrub Seeds.

 For description and many other Kinds, see our Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue.

 Sold in quantities of not less than one ounce.

Abies Alba, <i>White Spruce</i> .....	℥ lb.	\$5 00	℥ oz.	50
“ excelsa, or <i>Norway Spruce</i> .....	“	1 00	“	20
“ Fraseri, or <i>Double Spruce</i> .....	“	4 00	“	40
“ pectinata, or <i>European Silver Fir</i> .....	“	1 50	“	25
“ Nordmanniana, or <i>Nordman's Spruce</i> .....	“	9 00	“	1 00
Acer platanoides, or <i>Norway Maple</i> .....	“	1 25	“	25
“ negundo, or <i>Ash-Leaved Maple</i> .....	“	2 50	“	30
“ saccharinum, or <i>Sugar Maple</i> .....	“	1 00	“	20
“ macrophyllum, from <i>Colorado</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
Ailanthus glandulosa, <i>Ailanthus</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, or <i>Virginia Creeper</i> .....	“	5 00	“	50
Amygdalus communis, <i>Hard-Shell Almond</i> .....	“	0 25	“	“
Arctostaphylos Californica.....	“	5 00	“	50
Betula populifolia, or <i>Poplar-Leaved Birch</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
“ alba, or <i>White Birch</i> .....	“	2 50	“	25
Ceanothus integrerrimus.....	“	16 00	“	1 50
Fraxinus alba, or <i>White Ash</i> .....	“	1 50	“	25
“ sambucifolia, or <i>Black Ash</i> .....	“	2 00	“	25
Fremonia Californica.....	“	36 00	“	3 00
Ginkgo biloba, or <i>Salisburya</i> .....	℥ doz.	nuts.	50	
Gleditschia, triacanthos, or <i>Honey Locust</i> .....	℥ lb.	75	℥ oz.	10
Gymnocladus Canadensis, or <i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i> .....	“	2 00	“	25
Larix Europea, or <i>European Larch</i> .....	“	2 00	“	25
Libocedrus decurrens.....	“	10 00	“	1 00
Liriodendron tulipifera, <i>Tulip Tree</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
Maclura aurantiaca, <i>Osage Orange</i> , ℥ bus. 33 lbs. \$10.	“	75		
Magnolia acuminata.....	“	2 50	“	30
Melia azedarach, <i>Pride of China</i> .....	“	2 00	“	25
Mimosa Julibrissin.....	“	5 00	“	50
Morus alba, or <i>White Mulberry</i> .....	“	4 00	“	40
Pinus maritima, or <i>Sea-Side Pine</i> .....	“	1 25	“	10
“ laricio, or <i>Corsican Pine</i> .....	“	4 00	“	45
“ nigra Austriaca, or <i>Black Austrian Pine</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
“ rigida, or <i>Pitch Pine</i> .....	“	4 00	“	40
“ pinea, or <i>Stone Pine</i> .....	“	1 50	“	25
“ cembro, or <i>Cembran Pine</i> .....	“	1 25	“	20
“ montana, or <i>Mountain Pine</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
“ strobis, or <i>Weymouth Pine</i> .....	“	4 00	“	40
“ sylvestris, or <i>Scotch Fir</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30
“ Monticola (from <i>California</i> ).....	“	10 00	“	1 00
“ Jeffreyana (from <i>California</i> ).....	“	8 00	“	75
“ Sabiniana, (from <i>California</i> ).....	“	5 00	“	50
Quercus rubra, per bushel, \$4.50; per quart, 25 cts.	“	5 00	“	50
Prinos verticillatus, or <i>Winter Berry</i> .....	“	1 00	“	15
Rhamnus catharticus, or <i>Buckthorn</i> .....	“	75	“	10
Robinia pseud-acacia, or <i>Yellow Locust</i> .....	“	1 00	“	10
Rosa canina, <i>Dog Rose for grafting</i> .....	“			
Taxodium distichum, <i>Deciduous Cypress</i> , per bushel, \$10.00, per quart.....	“			75
Thuja occidentalis, or <i>American Arbor Vitæ</i> (clean seed)	“	5 00	“	50
“ orientalis, or <i>Chinese do.</i> .....	“	4 00	“	40
“ gigantea, <i>Giant</i> , of <i>California</i> .....	“	14 00	“	1 00
Ulmus Americana, or <i>American Elm</i> .....	“	3 00	“	30

## GRASS SEEDS.

*The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.*

**Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Florin*), or *Creeping Bent Grass*—is chiefly valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land, over which water does not stagnate : we find it also one of the best sorts for croquet grounds, small door-yards or grass plots.

℥ qt. 25 cents, ℥ bus. \$4 00

**Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable native permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate.

℥ bus. \$2 00

**Aira cæspitosa**, or *Hassock Grass*—a coarse grass preferring stiff and marshy bottoms—thriving well in moist and shady woodlands ; in England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. . ℥ lb. 35 cents.

**Aira flexuosa**, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills ; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. . ℥ lb. 35 cents.

**Ammophila arenaria**, or *Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.,—it serves with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments ; is of no other agricultural value. . . . . ℥ lb. 75 cents.

**Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn ; for meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay—it is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value.

℥ lb. 60 cents.

**Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness ; it also stands the high Summer heats without burning. . . . . ℥ lb. 60 cents.

**Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth ; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late.

℥ bus. \$2 50.

**Avena flavescens**, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—This will not thrive well when sown alone, but sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail, Sweet Vernal, &c.,—it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. . . . . ℥ bus. \$5 00

**Bromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist—in England four or five green crops are cut in a year ; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots ; all kinds of stock eat it freely. . . . . ℥ lb. 60 cents.

**Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogtail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. . . . . ℥ lb. 45 cents.



- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade; it blossoms about the same time as red clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. . . . . ₧ bus. \$3 50
- Elymus arenarius**, or *Lyme Grass*—a coarse, creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance, as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the sea-shore; it is also valuable in preserving embankments. . . . . ₧ lb. 75 cents.
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thriving well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. . . . . ₧ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger; thrives best in low meadows and pastures—it springs very early in the season. . . . . ₧ lb. 60 cents.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures; its chief merits for sheep pasture are, that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. . . . . ₧ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land; it does not, however, attain to its full productive powers till the second or third year, when, however, it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter; it is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. . . . . ₧ lb. 45 cents.
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass; well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. . . . . ₧ lb. \$2 00
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils; it is well suited for large bleaching greens. . . . . ₧ lb. 50 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. . . . . ₧ bus. \$3 00
- Lolium italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates; in England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops; we recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. . . . . ₧ bus. \$3 50
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures; its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. . . . . ₧ bus. \$3 50
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant used extensively in France as a Forage plant; requires a calcareous soil. . . . . ₧ bus. \$5 00, ₧ lb. 30 cents.

- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants ; it will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drouth well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop ----- Ⓕ bus. \$2.50
- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, &c.----- Ⓕ lb. 75 cents.
- Phleum pratense**, or *Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description, except that for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soils it will produce a larger crop than any other sort ; it is not so well suited for light, sandy soils.----- Ⓕ bus., price variable.
- Poa aquatica**, or *Water Meadow Grass*—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations.----- Ⓕ lb. 60 cents.
- Poa annua**, or *Annual Spear Grass*—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties, accommodating itself to all soils ---- Ⓕ lb. 40 cents.
- Poa nemoralis**, or *Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkable fine succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for pastures ; thrives well under close feeding ----- Ⓕ lb. 50 cents.
- Poa Pratensis**, or *Extra Clean Blue Grass*—also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, &c., thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations; it requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass—very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers.  
Ⓕ bus. (14 lbs.), \$2.50
- Poa trivialis**, or *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*. The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations ----- Ⓕ lb. 60 cents.
- Fine Mixed Lawn Grass**, for lawns of any extent, we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre ----- Ⓕ bus. \$3.50
- French Mixed Lawn Grass**, for Croquet grounds, grass plots, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre ----- Ⓕ quart, 25 cents; Ⓕ bus., \$4.50

### FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, *sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.*

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn ; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, *and do not stint the quantity of seed.* A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drouth, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, &c., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the beginning of September. If at the latter time, the seeds ought to have been the produce of the same season. Sowing plenty of them is also advised, as the little extra expense for a good lawn ought not to be denied.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

### CLOVERS.

<i>Yellow Trefoil</i> .....	<i>Medicago Lupulina</i> .....	℥ lb. \$0 50
<i>Lucerne, or French Clover</i> .....	<i>sativa</i> .....	“ “ 50
<i>Red Clover</i> .....	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> about	“ “ 15
<i>Large Red, or Pea-Vine</i> .....		“ “ 20
<i>White Clover</i> .....	<i>repens</i> .....	“ “ 50
<i>Scarlet Clover</i> .....	<i>incarnatum</i> .....	“ “ 40
<i>Alsike Clover</i> .....	<i>hybridum</i> .....	“ “ 55
<i>Bokhara Clover</i> .....	<i>Melilotus alba</i> .....	“ “ 75

### BIRD SEEDS.

#### GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

<i>Canary</i> .....	<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i> about	℥ qt. 25
<i>Hemp</i> .....	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> .....	“ “ 20
<i>Maw</i> .....	<i>Papaver rheas</i> .....	“ ℥ lb. 30
<i>Millet</i> .....	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> .....	“ ℥ qt. 20
<i>Rape</i> .....	<i>Brassica napus</i> .....	“ “ 25
<i>Rough Rice</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> .....	“ “ 25

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ℥ bottle 40 cents.

### Excelsior Lawn Mowers.

No. 2—HAND MOWER, 12 inch Cut.....	Price, \$20 00
No. 3— “ “ 15 “ .....	“ 25 00
No. 4— “ “ 18 “ .....	“ 30 00



**Esculent Roots and Plants.****Plantes et Racines Potageres.**

Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal.....	\$1.00	100	\$8.00	1,000
Sea Kale Roots.....			dozen,	\$1 00
Horse Radish Roots.....		100	\$1.00 ;	dozen, 25
Rhubarb Roots.....			dozen,	\$3 00
Dioscorea Batata, or Chinese Yam.....			dozen,	\$2 00
Jerusalem Artichoke.....		bushel,	\$5 00 ;	qt. 25
Tarragon Plants.....			dozen,	\$3 00
<b>CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY,</b>				
<b>TOMATO, EGG PLANT, SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Etc., Etc.,</b>				
at the proper Season.				

**Miscellaneous.**

Jute Seed.....	1 lb.	\$5.00 ;	1	oz.	50	Yellow Lupins.....	1	qt.	\$0 50			
Osage Orange.....	1	qt.	75c.	1	bus.	\$10 00	Blue Lupins.....	"	50			
Chicory Seed.....		1	lb.	1	00	Caterpillars.....		1	paper	10		
Chinese Sugar Cane.....		1	qt.	25		Spurry.....		1	lb.	40		
Siberian ".....		"	qt.	25		Fuller's Teazels.....		"		50		
Broom Corn, <i>several va-</i>						Spring Vetches, 1	bush.	\$5 ;	1	qt.	25	
<i>rieties</i> .....		"		25		Round Scotch Scythe-stones,						
Sun Flower.....		"		30		each.....				25		
Sea Island Cotton.....		1	lb.	30		Gishurst Compound... 1	box			75		
Tennessee Upland Cotton.....		"		30		Whale Oil Soap in Boxes, from						
Flax Seed.....		1	qt.	25						40c. to 2	25	
Madder.....		1	lb.	1	00	Robinson's Concentrated Gar-						
Seradella.....		"		40		den Manure, in tin cans, ea.					50	
Opium Poppy, 1	oz.	25c. ;		2	00	Improved Excelsior Lawn						
Scurvy Grass.....		1	oz.	50		Mowers (best size).....				25	00	
Caper Tree.....		1	paper,	25		Archangel Mats 75c. ea. ; 1	doz.			8	00	
Fenugreek.....		1	lb.	\$1 00		Tarragon Seed.....				1	pkt.	25
Cuba Bast (for tying).....		"		60		Asperula odorata (Waldmeister)						
Roffea (for tying).....		"		75		<i>ter) the leaves of this plant</i>						
Japan Fibre (for tying).....		"		1	00	<i>are used by the Germans for</i>						
Hop Seed.....		1	oz.	1	50	<i>preparation of the May-</i>						
White Lupins.....		1	qt.	50		<i>Trank</i> .....				1	paper,	10

**BOOKS.**

<i>How to grow Mushrooms</i> .....	(Wm. Early)	\$0 40
<i>Gardening for the South</i> .....	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i> .....	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 50
<i>Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener</i> .....	(Daisy Eyebright)	1 00
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i> .....	(Breck)	1 75
<i>Window Gardening</i> .....	(Henry T. Williams)	1 50
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i> .....		1 50
<i>Grasses and Forage Plants</i> .....	(C. L. Flint)	2 50
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i> .....		1 25
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i> .....		1 50
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i> .....	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i> .....	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i> .....	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i> .....	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Practical Floriculture</i> .....	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i> .....	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i> .....	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>Saunders's Domestic Poultry</i> .....		75
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i> .....	(Charles Downing)	2 50
<i>Downing's Cottage Residences</i> .....		6 00
<i>Hand Book of Hardy Trees and Shrubs—English edition, based on the French work of Decaisne and Naudin</i> .....		\$ 00

## HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES.....	\$1 25 to \$2 00
CORN KNIVES.....	each 50
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS... “	2 75
VINE SCISSORS—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00 to 2 00
FLOWER GATHERERS—For cutting and holding the flower	1 25 to 2 00
FRENCH SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	2 00 to 4 00
AMERICAN DO. DO. Warranted material	1 75 to 3 50
LADIES' WOOD-HANDLED GARDEN SHEARS.....	2 00 to 2 50
HEDGE SHEARS—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 to 5 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS—For cutting Grass Borders....	3 50 to 4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 to 2 50
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 to 2 50
CAST-STEEL PRUNING CHISEL.....	1 50 to 2 00
GARDEN REELS—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 to 2 00
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 to 1 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS—(English Cast-steel)....	1 00 to 2 00
DO. DO. (American).....	30 to 40
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches..	40 to 2 00
DO. DO. (German-steel) from 3 to 10 in....	35 to 1 50
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers....	50 to 75
LADIES' GARDEN HOES.....	60 to 75
CORN HOES.....	50 to 75
LAWN RAKES—Are used to cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, Dandelions, etc., on Lawns.....	3 00 to 4 00
CAST-STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.....	1 00 to 2 00
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand....	2 00 to 3 00
GREEN HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass) Pool's best make....	4 00 to 11 00
GRASS HOOKS or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	75 to 1 00
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....	1 00
BRUSH HOOKS.....	2 00
STONE HOOKS.—For gathering and picking up cobbles....	1 00
BRUSH SCYTHES.....	2 00
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled	1 50
DO. DO. DO. Small size, for Ladies....	1 25
AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled.....	1 50
BEST SPADING FORKS.....	1 50
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.....	2 00 to 2 75
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED PRUNING KNIVES.....	2 00 to 3 00
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	2 00 to 2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....	25
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDEN TOOLS....	2 50 to 4 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....	75



## Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
<b>Beans</b>	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Early China			1 qt.	1 qt.
	White Wax Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
<b>Beet</b>	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood			4 oz.	8 oz.
<b>Brocoli</b>	Purple Cape			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Brussels</b>	Sprouts			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Cabbage</b>	Early Ox-Heart				$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Early Winningstadt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Dutch, for Pickling		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Carrot</b>	Early Horn	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
<b>Cauliflower</b>	Nonpareil	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Celery</b>	Giant White Solid	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Corn</b>	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar		1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
<b>Corn Salad</b>			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
<b>Cress, OR.</b>	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
<b>Cucumber</b>	Improved White Spined	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 z.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Green			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
<b>Egg Plant</b>	Improved New York Purple	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Long Purple				$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Endive</b>	Green Curled	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
<b>Kale</b>	Green Curled Scotch		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
<b>Kohlrabi</b>	Early White Vienna	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
<b>Leek</b>	Best Flag	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
<b>Lettuce</b>	Early Curled Simpson's	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Butter		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	All the Year Round	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	White Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Melon</b>	Valparaiso	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	White Japan	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Gipsy Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
<b>Okra</b>	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
<b>Onion</b>	Yellow Danvers		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Queen	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Large Red	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
<b>Parsley</b>	Extra Curled		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
<b>Parsnip</b>	Student	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
<b>Peas</b>	Carter's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Laxton's Alpha		1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Eugenie	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Hair's Mammoth			1 qt.	1 qt.
<b>Pepper</b>	Sweet Mountain		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cherry		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Radish</b>	French Breakfast		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
<b>Salsify</b>		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
<b>Spinach</b>	Round	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
<b>Squash</b>	Early Bush Crook-Neck	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Hubbard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Boston Marrow	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
<b>Tomato</b>	The Trophy	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Yellow		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cook's Favorite	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<b>Turnip</b>	Red Top Strap Leaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	White French		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
<b>Herbs</b>	(Five Varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



TABLE calling to mind the Various Vegetable Seeds that may be sown in each month from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p><b>Sow in Hot-Bed.</b> Early Beans, Early Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.</p> <p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p><b>Sow in Hot-Bed.</b> Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p><b>Sow in Hot-Bed.</b> Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Granberry Pole do Beet, Scarlet Runners, Brocoli, Early Cabbage, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Bush Beans, Lima do Cranberry Pole do Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Guerkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	<p><b>Sow in Open Ground.</b> Cabbage, for Cold Frames, Cauliflower, for Cold Frames, Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	

THORBURN'S  
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